

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 75 YEARS.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR

WATSON'S

CELEBRATED

CORN CURE

A safe and certain cure for corns, warts and bunions. Effective and painless.

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

An invaluable and most effective remedy. Immediately allays the irritation.

WATSON'S

LAVENDER TALCUM POWDER

An invaluable Toilet and Nursery requisite, soothing to the most sensitive skin and a useful adjunct of our well-known Lavender Water.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

(22)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash. Telegraphic Address: PRESS. Cables: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Ticker. P.O. Box, 31. Telephone No. 13.

DEATH.

JAMES.—On 28th August, at Kowloon, the dearly beloved infant son of Captain and Mrs. C. A. JAMES, aged two days. [1014]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 28TH, 1913

Few residents can have failed to remark the instant success of the new Ordinance prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank-notes, and the very noticeable influence of the other Ordinance recently enacted to prohibit the circulation of foreign silver coins in the Colony, though this latter Ordinance does not come into force for nearly six months yet. Those who have lived in the Colony for some years must recall with amused interest the reluctance shown by previous Governors to place measures of this kind on the statute of the Colony. The subsidiary coinage evil has been discussed and tolerated for many years. No local remedy was considered possible. At first hope rested upon promises extorted from the Canton Authorities to reduce the output of the Mint. Hongkong for currency purposes was deemed to be in the language of Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, "an integral portion of China"; hence it was considered impracticable in the circumstances to exclude Chinese coins from circulating in the Colony. So the aim of the Government was to persuade the Canton Authorities to recognise their very obvious duty to restrict the output of the Mint in order to rehabilitate their own

coinage, for by this means Hongkong subsidiary coins would be rehabilitated also. Repeated promises were made by the Canton Authorities to do this, but as the years passed it was seen that those promises were not likely to be fulfilled in any reasonable period of time. Last year the Hongkong Government gave evidence of an important change of policy when it passed a Bill prohibiting the circulation of foreign copper coins in the Colony, and so gratifying was the success of this measure that it was an encouragement to take the next step and extend the prohibition to silver foreign coins. It is not forgotten that an effort by the Tramway and other carrying companies to secure this result by bye-law, without waiting for legislation, raised a remarkable boycott, but, supported by the Government, the Tramway Company adhered to its new bylaw, and their right to refuse foreign coins was eventually recognised. Before the new legislation was passed its object had been to a large extent secured, and there is every reason to believe that the Chinese community in the interval allowed for bringing the Ordinance into force will so order their business affairs that the letter and spirit of the law will be generally obeyed. The Ordinance prohibiting the circulation of foreign bank notes came into force nearly two months ago, and it is a noteworthy and gratifying fact there has been no occasion for the Authorities to enforce the penalties which the law provides for infringement of its provisions. These local problems in the past have served to direct the attention from time to time in regard to China's Treaty undertaking to establish a uniform National Coinage, for a frequent outcome of discussions on currency questions of all kinds in Hongkong has been some representation to His Majesty's Minister to urge upon the Chinese Government the imperative necessity for taking steps to implement the promise made in the Macao Treaty to establish a uniform national coinage throughout China. The fact that the Colony is now trying to solve its subsidiary coinage problems by its own methods does not abate one iota the pressing need for the prompt introduction into China of remedial measures which will minimise the evils of instability of exchange, and the present does not seem to be altogether an inopportune moment to suggest that the Chambers of Commerce in the Far East should renew their representations to Peking, for we believe no representation has been made on this subject since the change of Government occurred in China.

Mr. G. N. Orme took his seat as Second Magistrate yesterday afternoon in place of Mr. C. D. Melbourne who is transferred to the Supreme Court as Deputy Registrar.

A Northern paper states that "over fifty telegrams, mostly from Hongkong, were received by the Government, asking for Sun Yat-sen's execution."

Thieves entered the premises of the Hongkong Cigar Company at 18, Queen's Road Central, and stole cigars and cigarettes to the value of about \$100.

On Tuesday, a Chinese seaman was conveyed to the hospital suffering from injuries inflicted by another man, for whom the police are instituting a vigorous search.

It is stated that the Yau-mat-ti police have made a big haul of new Kwangtung \$5 bank-notes. The face value of the notes is \$64,800, and four men are under arrest pending enquiries.

During Tuesday night a small fire occurred at the premises of Messrs. Ruttonjee & Son, in Zeland Street. Fortunately, it was not serious, and was soon extinguished. The damage amounted to about \$60.

A fatal accident occurred in a godown at No. 15, Connaught Road, West, a number of bags of rice falling upon and suffocating a man who was at work there. Another man also received serious injury and was removed to hospital.

After quarrelling with her husband, a Chinese woman, in a fit of pique, attempted to commit suicide by drowning herself in the waters of the harbour on Tuesday. A Chinese constable pulled the woman out, and she was afterwards admitted to the hospital.

An inquest was held at the Gaol yesterday, by the Coroner (Mr. F. A. Hazeland) and a jury composed of Messrs. W. Kailly, L. G. Cordeiro, and C. Pryce, on the body of Chan On, a native of the Sun On district, who died while serving sentence of a month's hard labour for stealing clothes on July 30th. Dr. McKenny deposed that death was due to phthisis, and a verdict in accordance with this evidence was returned.

The Chief Officer of the s.s. *Hue* reports that between noon on Monday and 11 o'clock on the following day a box, which was thought to be securely locked, was opened by a man with a duplicate key. Three screws, of the value of \$20, and four rifles were stolen.

A house coolie at No. 46, Bonham Strand, reported to the police that at about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening two men entered the house. One of them was armed with a chopper and the other with a heavy piece of wood, and they bound and gagged him and rolled him underneath the bed, ordering him to keep still and quiet. The robbers then stole from a wooden box about \$20 in money. They remained in the house for about half-an-hour and then took themselves off. The coolie was ultimately liberated by another inmate of the house.

TWO TYPHOONS.

The Manila Observatory reported yesterday a typhoon west of Luzon, more than 100 miles distant (developing), and another to the north-west of Yap, moving W.N.W.

The red signals were hoisted yesterday morning and by dusk nearly all the small craft in the harbour had found its way into the typhoon shelters.

CHINESE STEAMER WATER-LOGGED.

PASSENGERS TRANSFERRED.

As the Chinese river steamer *Hoi Ming* was on her usual voyage from Hongkong to Canton on Monday night, she was discovered to be making water badly. This, it is considered, was probably due to the heavy load of cargo which she carried, in addition to which she had on board some 200 passengers.

The discovery was made on the Canton side of Tiger Island, where the steamer anchored, and the pumps were set to work. They were kept going vigorously for some hours, and when the s.s. *Hoi Chow* hove into sight she was signalled and the passengers of the *Hoi Ming* transferred to her and carried on to their destination.

When the crew of the *Hoi Ming* had reduced the depth of water in her holds she proceeded on her voyage to Canton, discharged her cargo, made the return trip yesterday, and went into dock.

THE ATTACK BY PIRATES AT CHINSAN.

Fuller information regarding the attack by pirates near Chinsan, reported by our Macao correspondent, shows that the object of the attack was to loot the steam launch which the Macao picnic party had engaged to tow them on reaching Chinsan. It appears that the pirates had received word that some thousands of dollars were being carried on this launch as well as a considerable quantity of boiled opium. The picnic party travelled on the launch when their boat and a Chinese passenger junk were taken to tow. When the launch reached Sam-lau (Three Rivers) a furious fusillade was unexpectedly opened upon the launch by pirates on the banks. The coxswain knowing what it meant ordered the tow lines to be cut, and putting on full steam saved his valuable cargo from being looted. This attack took place at 11 o'clock in the morning. Some of the people on the Chinese passenger junk were killed and others wounded.

THE MAGISTRACY.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF BRASS.

For being in unlawful possession of a piece of brass, valued at \$2.50, a Chinese from Yau-mat-ti was fined \$15 or a month's hard labour.

DISTRICT WATCHMAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The district watchman who stands charged with the murder of a compatriot by beating him with his truncheon was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions by Mr. Hazeland.

AUSTRALIAN CHINESE IN TROUBLE.

A Chinese who had just returned from Australia was charged, with being in unlawful possession of a revolver and a quantity of ammunition. He was defended by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring & Russ), who stated that his client had been in Australia for 20 years and was about to go up to the West River to his home. He did not see why he should plead guilty as he had plenty of property and had six trunks full of fairly valuable clothing and other articles. He required the revolver for protection, as he had heard of robberies in the neighbourhood. The Magistrate said the ammunition did not fit the revolver, and was of Winchester pattern. Mr. Goldring suggested that the defendant might get ammunition in the Colony. He protested against the police taking the man's money and clothing. He understood that they could only take the ammunition, but apparently they had taken the whole lot. Inspector Fenton said the police could not leave the property in the public street. Defendant was fined \$50.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE REDUCED TELEGRAPH RATES FROM JAPAN.

TOKYO, August 27th.

The *Kwampo* announces that reduced cable rates come into force from the 1st prox., saving 30 per cent. on Commercial and Press messages.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW GRAVING DOCK AT SINGAPORE.

OPENED BY THE GOVERNOR.

SINGAPORE, August 27th.

His Excellency Sir Arthur H. Young, K.C.M.G., opened the new graving dock, which he named the King's Dock.

It is the largest east of Suez, and takes vessels of the *Olympic's* size.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

MEXICO CITY, August 27th.

Mr. Lind, the United States Ambassador, was to leave on Wednesday. There is no indication that Mexico has receded from her previous position.

A telegram from Washington says that President Wilson has now decided to read the Mexican message to Congress. Its tone is friendly, but it "unalterably opposes Mexican Governments which are irregularly set up by ambitious individuals."

Mr. Lind's negotiations with President Huerta have terminated.

The Mexican Government has asked President Wilson to delay the message to Congress for 24 hours, and the President has agreed.

President Huerta's request is thought to portend a compromise, making a final adjustment possible. It transpires that the American Government's demands included the cessation of hostilities at an early date, free election, "President Huerta not to be a candidate, and all parties to agree to abide by the results."

OUTRAGE IN MEXICO.

BRITISH AND GERMAN ROBBED AND MURDERED.

MEXICO CITY, August 27th.

A British subject named Arthur Laston, and a German named Eric von Thaden, were robbed and murdered by bandits on a ranch at Michoacan. The Government has promised that the murderers shall be punished.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

LONDON, August 27th.

It is officially announced that Sir F. L. Cartwright, British Ambassador at Vienna, has resigned for private reasons. Sir M. W. de Bunsen, Ambassador at Madrid, is to succeed him, while Sir A. H. Hardinge, Ambassador at Lisbon, goes to Madrid.

FRENCH AIRPLANE FATALITY.

PARIS, August 27th.

Lieutenant Sennever, of the Colonial Artillery, and a sapper were killed while flying in an aeroplane, the steering gear of the machine failing.

THE WATERPLANE RACE.

HAWKER'S MAGNIFICENT PROGRESS.

LONDON, August 27th.

In fine weather, Mr. Hawker, despite slight squalls, made a magnificent flight from Berwick to Aberdeen, negotiating 608 miles in 730 minutes. He was accorded a great ovation. He resumed his record journey, arriving at Cromarty, a distance of 740 miles, in 820 minutes. Now the only question is whether he can complete the whole 1,540 miles by 9.30 on Thursday morning, the prescribed limit.

LATER.

Hawker arrived at Oban at 5.55. The 94 miles from Cromarty to Oban is regarded as the most difficult stage, owing to the mountain air currents. He took nearly three hours to do the journey. Mr. Hawker spends the night in Oban.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PAINTERS STRIKE.

LONDON, August 27th.

It is estimated that about 20,000 men connected with the building trade were idle in London yesterday.

The painters have rejected the master decorators offer of an increase from 8jd. to 9jd. an hour, claiming 1jd. an hour, which eighteen firms, however, it is understood, have conceded.

The work of renovating West End clubs and residences is largely at a standstill.

The calling out of certain workers employed by contractors under the control of office works does not seem to have had a very disturbing effect on the Government Departments.

At Buckingham Palace, which is being renovated for the King's occupation in three months time, painting has not yet commenced, but there are fears that the masons now engaged upon refacing work may be induced to come out in sympathy.

REGRETTABLE INCIDENT IN CANADA.

BUGLER TRAMPLES ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.

OTTAWA, August 27th.

During a military parade at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, a bugler snatched from the hand of a woman in an automobile a United States flag which she had flaunted in his face. The flag was trampled on, and the bugler refused to apologise. He was dismissed by his Colonel, but subsequently Mr. Hughes, the Minister for Militia and Defence, reversed the decision in view of the provocation the bugler received. The incident is variously commented on in the papers.

DUBLIN TRAMWAY EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE.

LONDON, August 27th.

A strike of tramway men which has occurred is greatly inconveniencing the Dublin Horse Show.

THAW IN CANADA.

ATTORNEYS' ACTION MAY COMPLICATE PROCEEDINGS.

OTTAWA, August 27th.

Thaw's attorneys have withdrawn the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* issued by them, which may prolong the deportation proceedings indefinitely.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT LEEDS.

LONDON, August 27th.

Four people were killed and sixteen injured as the result of a boiler explosion which occurred at the Leeds Steel Works.

ULSTER RIOTING AND INSURANCE RISKS.

LONDON, August 27th.

In consequence of the rioting in Ulster, insurance to the amount of £13,000,000 was effected yesterday.

THE ULSTER ADVISORY BOARD.

LONDON, August 27th.

An official announcement by the Ulster Unionist Council gives particulars of the constitution and membership of the Advisory Board for the Ulster Volunteer Force.

The announcement directs special attention to Sir Edward Carson's appeal for all men to join the force.

THE LONDONDERRY RIOTS.

LORD-LIEUTENANT REFUSES TO BE SWORN AT AN ENQUIRY.

LONDON, August 27th.

The Lord-Lieutenant has refused to be sworn at an enquiry into the conduct of the police at Londonderry during the recent riots on the ground that it did not possess any Parliamentary authority.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, August 27th.

The death is announced of Mr. Michael Maybrick, the famous composer.

[The deceased, who wrote under the nom de plume of Stephen Adams, has appeared as a baritone at the leading London and provincial concerts, and also wrote many popular songs.]

NEW CUTTER FOR THE BUREAU OF CUSTOMS, MANILA.

The Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong, Ltd., have just completed a very finely modelled steel screw steamer built to the order of the Bureau of Customs, Manila. The vessel has been named *Gilbert*, and is 165 feet long over the figurehead, 25 feet beam, and 13 feet moulded depth, and has been built equal to the highest classification of Lloyd's Society.

The vessel, with its clipper stem, surmounted with a neatly carved eagle and sweeping trailboard, and long overhanging stern, has a graceful, yacht-like appearance. She has a continuous main deck with long shade deck over, and is rigged as a fore and aft schooner.

A powerful quick winding winch is fitted in the bows to handle the stockless anchors. The crew are berthed under the main deck forward, and about the crew space is a large fresh water tank, also a magazine fitted up with the usual flooding and draining arrangements.

On the main deck forward is a steel house containing rooms for engineers, pantry, bath, and saloon. The saloon is handsomely fitted up in polished teakwood.

The captain and officers are accommodated in a teak house on the shade deck. On the after part of the shade deck is a teak house containing *cabin de luce*, panelled in oak and furnished in the most approved manner. Midships on the shade deck is a house for the wireless operator.

Triple-expansion engines and two powerful boilers of the builders' own make have been fitted.

The steam steering gear is housed at the aft end of engine casing and a Remington refrigerating machine has been fitted in a similar compartment at the aft end of the casing, with a large cold storage compartment under main deck aft.

The vessel is lighted throughout by electricity and has a powerful searchlight fitted on the fore mast.

She carries four boats, one being a fast motor launch. A powerful steam capstan is fitted on the shade deck for quick handling of the boats.

The *Gilbert*, which is one of the finest vessels built in Hongkong, is sure to create a very favourable impression, and the Taikoo Dockyard are to be congratulated on their latest production.

"MATSUMA MARI" DISASTER.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

The following details are taken from the *Singapore Free Press*:—The Japanese steamer *Hitachi Maru*, which put in at Singapore on Monday morning, the 15th inst., brought with her the captain and crew of the *Matsumura Maru*, the new Mitsui Bishi Goshi Kaisha vessel, which was found stranded on the north reef of the Parcel group of islands in the China Sea by the prevailing typhoon.

The stranded vessel, which is of 1,943 tons and was on her maiden voyage from London to Hongkong. She carried a valuable general cargo for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and was commanded by Captain Keith, who had eight European officers and forty Asiatic crew. She was only two days out from her destination and had been on the reef for a considerable time before her distress signals were observed by the *Hitachi Maru*, which was on the outward run from Yokohama. Capt. Yamawaki, of the *Hitachi Maru*, was very prompt in getting the boats out and no lives have been lost. The reef on which the unfortunate vessel lies is well-known as a very dangerous spot, and it is only within the last twelve months that a German steamer was completely wrecked there and was not able to be salvaged.

The inquiry which will be held in due course will doubtless furnish all details of the disaster. In the meantime it must be a great consolation to her owners to know that, providing there is no great disturbance of the waters surrounding the Parcel Islands in the China Sea, there is good reason to hope that the vessel and her cargo of valuable machinery will be recovered little the worse for the mishap.

Captain Keith and the eight European and forty Asiatic members of the crew, who were rescued from their precarious situation by Captain Yamawaki and brought to Singapore by the *Hitachi Maru*, are at present in Singapore awaiting instructions as to what to do. A representative of the *Singapore Free Press* was able to elicit a few further particulars of the disaster. With the reports that have been brought into Singapore during the last few days of encounters with typhoons in the China Sea it is natural that the disaster should at first have been associated with these disturbances. It has since been made clear, however, that the *Matsumura Maru* ran on the reef in a comparatively calm sea. It was almost dark at the time. The vessel quickly assumed a sloping position, in which she remained when her crew were removed by the *Hitachi Maru's* boats some six hours later. During that time the distressed vessel had been constantly showing signals for help. Very little damage was done besides the making of a small quantity of water forward.

The removal of the cargo, which is mostly heavy machinery and iron work, will not be effected without considerable difficulty. The German steamer *Lyceum*, which arrived from Saigon yesterday, reports "Japanese wrecked steamer on North Reef, asked to be reported to Lloyd's. Declined proffered assistance." Tugboat was anchoring in proximity.

PAKONG HAU, August 24th.
THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Some three years ago I made a journey to Shaochowfu and by Nam Hung, the head of navigation on this river, and travelled up to the scene of the missionary massacre some years before, un molested felt as secure as if I were on the In almost every town visited parts business was good, and bands of coolies then employed

His Lordship—If there is that a
I don't suppose you want to arrest
Mr. Lewis—No, I want the mon
my friend will give me a letter
course of to-day authorising.

Money. If
er in the
Messrs. 9-57

injurious to the

AN APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN

the American Government
perhaps it would wake up to
—Japan Chronicle translation

SCOTCH

INTIMATIONS

**Scratched Until Blood Formed.
Backs of Hands Dry and Cracked.
Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment.
In a Month's Time All Right.**

16, Pilot St., Acerrington, Lancs. Eng.—
"I was almost covered with dry scurf from
my neck down to my knees. I suffered a
great deal with itching. When I awoke
at night I scratched myself until I made
blood flow. The backs of my hands were
dry and cracked. I tried ointments but
found no relief until I saw the advertisement
of Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the
paper. I used two tins of Cuticura Ointment
and one tablet of Cuticura Soap and in
a month's time I was all right. Cuticura
Soap and Ointment completely removed my
trouble." (Signed) Mrs. C. T. Hopworth
May 23, 1912.

HEADS MASS OF SKIN TROUBL

60, De Winton Ter., Llanbarchanallt, N. Wales.—"The trouble began in my daughter's stomach. It was a case in the form of bilsters and then it broke out into running sores all over the head. The heads were one mass of sores and running. I was told to get a good deal of matter and I had a job to keep them free from matter together, as it was itching dreadfully. After using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for three weeks it was well." (Signed) Mrs. E. Dumble, Apr. 23, 1912.)

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold each 32-ounce tin. Back from our nearest depot: F. J. Lowrey & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London; Foster Drug & Chem. Co., Boston, U. S. A.

63-Tundak-Singh, Main Street, Shaloo, India.—"My wife and I had a skin ailment. Sample for

HOWARD WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN WATCH

EXACT QUALITY AND HIGH PRECISION

ADJUSTED FOR TEMPERATURE AND

POSITIONS

THE PRICE OF THE HOWARD

WATCH IS FIXED

FACTORY

WRITE OR SEND FOR CATALOGUE

THE SOLE AGENTS:

CHS. J. GAUPP
& CO.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

CHATEL ROAD.

[43]



NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter Tim Manager.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.
Telegraphic Address: "Passe".
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 30th August, 1913, commencing at 3.15 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for visitors and Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1913. [1015]

NOTICE.

THE 31st of August, BIRTHDAY of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN of the Netherlands, falling this year on a SUNDAY, there will be no reception at the Consulate-General for the Netherlands.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1913. [1016]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.
S.S. "HATSUMA". On or about 12th Sept. For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1913. [1013]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"POOKSANG".

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 28th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHEW & CO., LTD., General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1913. [14]

FROM EUROPE.

THE "HALL" Steamship.

"ENIGMA".

Capt. H. Rolfe, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Hongkong and/or Kowloon whences delivery may be obtained. Consignees of Goods delivered by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on subject to notice to the contrary being given TO-DAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Sept. at 2.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:
Boxes, "Hong Kong" from Holmstrand.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1913. [1017]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL & ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED

on MONDAY, 1st September.
For Terms for Boarders or Day Scholars, Apply to—
THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1913. [1010]

WANTED.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS to

accompany family to Australia, remaining there about 18 months. Only Europeans need apply.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1913. [984]

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony the affairs of the Company will be carried on by Mr. O. W. W. W.

S. MORIMOTO,
Agent.
Tokyo Kisen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 25th August, 1913. [1062]

NOTICE.

A Fresh Shipment of ALEXANDER'S PURE AUSTRALIAN LEMON SQUASH has just been landed.

Obtainable of—
J. GARNER, QUILLCH & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1913. [1008]

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 28th August, 1913, at 11.30 in the morning, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1912, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th August, to THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1913, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1913. [980]

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4008 for TWENTY-FIVE (25) SHARES numbered 77727 to 77751 inclusive fully paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of JENORE PRAGER of Manila, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, on or before the 23rd September, 1913, New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1913. [1001]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ON and from October 1st, 1913, the Price of GAS to the Public will be Reduced to \$2.50 per 1,000 Cubic Feet.

By Order of the Directors,
J. McCUBBIN,
Acting Local Secretary and Resident Engineer.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1913. [958]

NOTICE.

WE have much pleasure in announcing to our Numerous Patrons and Customers that we have Opened a NEW SILK STORE in the most up-to-date Style and Fashion at the large and commodious Premises No. 38 and 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Messrs. H. Ruttonjee & Son, where we are displaying an entirely new, Handsome and Gorgeous Stock of SILK GOODS and JEWELLERY WARE of all Descriptions in a Variety of New, Elegant and Attractive Designs and Patterns.

The Stock includes a Choice Selection of Turkish, Persian and Indian SILK CARPETS and WOOLLEN RUGS in Cheapest and Elegant Patterns.

Prices Specially Reduced for Summer.

Cheapest Store in the Colony.

An Early Visit Earnestly Solicited.

D. CHELLARAM,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1913. [907]

MASSAGE.

SKILFUL, Safety in the General or

Electric.

MISS MORITA,
Care of NITORI HOTEL,
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road,
Opposite Blake Pier.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1913. [552]

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS

SPECIALITIES

CORNEO OX TONGUES.

CORNEO BEEF.

CORNEO PORK.

PRESSED BEEF.

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

These are a few of the delicacies offered for sale by

THE

DAIRY FARM Co., LTD.

[98]

GRACA & CO.

PRINCE ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building).
Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, PICTORIAL
POST CARDS, CIGARE BOOKS,
TOYS, &c.

Just Received

FRESH SUPPLY OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

[842]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,

and for

PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS.

with which is incorporated

the CHINA OVERLAND TR. DE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance,

\$12 per annum. Postage

to any part of

the World.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1913. [964]

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

PIANO DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL OFFER FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

OF THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK OF

MAGNIFICENT NEW PIANOS

By BROADWOOD, DORNER, COLLARD, CHALLEN, ETC.

AT ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS

FOR CASH ONLY.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS, BANJOS, MANDOLINES
BRASS INSTRUMENTS AT
HALF-PRICE.

A few of the Bargains are mentioned below—

PIANOS	USUAL PRICE	SALE PRICE
Ebonized Solid Mahogany by Challen & Son	\$575	\$475
Solid Mahogany Cottage by Collard & Collard	\$550	\$450
Ebonized Mahogany Cottage by Collard & Collard	\$600	\$500
Ebonized Mahogany Cottage by Broadwood	\$600	\$500
Ebonized Mahogany Cottage by Broadwood	\$700	\$600
Solid Oak with Folding Doors by Broadwood	\$750	\$600
Ebonized Baby Grand by Broadwood	\$1,300	\$1,000
Ebonized Upright Model by Dorner & Sohn	\$750	\$640
Ebonized Piccolo Grand by Dorner & Sohn	\$1,150	\$970

MUSIC.

VOCAL SCORES:—USUAL PRICE \$4.50, SALE PRICE \$1.00 EACH.

SHEET MUSIC:—SONGS, WALTZES, ETC., USUAL PRICE \$1.

SALE PRICE 50 CENTS EACH.

SOILED SHEET MUSIC 20 CENTS PER COPY, 6 FOR \$1.00.

The above Department will shortly be transferred to Mr. Wm. ANDERSON, our Piano Manager, who will carry on the Business at New Premises.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[46]

YOST

TYPEWRITER.

LATEST MODEL No. 20.

VISIBLE Writing. Standard Key Board, with Fractions, suitable for Merchants, Engineers, Bankers, Brokers, etc.

The same Model with French Key Board, also Brief Model for Lawyers and Accountants.

Special Monthly Terms if desired.

MACWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

4, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHAMEN, CANTON.

1st May, 1913. [302-1]

TO LET

TO LET.

SHOP, No. 12, Queen's Road Central.

No. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

No. 5, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK.

Apply to—

M. J. D. STEPHENS.

Hongkong, 37th July, 1913. [722]

TO LET.

(From 1st July, 1913.)

NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

Apply—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1913. [780]

TO LET.

"RANFURLY" No. 11, Conduit Road.

GODOWNS, 94, Wanchai Road, 102, Praya East.

Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1913. [95]

TO LET.

OFFICE in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1913. [905]

TO LET.

FOR SALE.

GAS COMPRESSOR with ELECTRIC MOTOR and FITTINGS. Will increase ordinary lighting power by 25 per cent. without extra cost.

Apply—

MANAGER.

Hongkong Daily Press Office.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction

(For Account of the CONCERNED),

ON SATURDAY,

the 30th August, 1913, at 2.30 p.m., off Observation Place, Praya East,

FIVE 500 Ton STEEL LIGHTERS

As they stand with all Workable GEAR,

HAND CRANES

8 cwt. and 10 cwt. ANCHORS,

and

About 90 Fathoms 1 in. STUD LINK CABLE on each Lighter.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Undersigned.

On View Two Days before Sale.

TERMS:—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1913. [1003]

NOTHING BETTER FOR THE

SEASON!

JUST RECEIVED.

STYLISH BATHING DRESSES and CAPS.

FINEST VOILES, STRIPED, FLOWERS and FANCY.

FINEST MUSLINS, PLAIN and DOTTED.

EMBROIDERED MATERIALS, &c., &c.

You will find Our Range Incomparable for Quality, Style and Prices.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

1c, D'AGUIAR STREET.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1913. [45]

ON SALE

AT THE

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

OFFICE.

NEW AND UP-TO-DATE

PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG

OR

WEST RIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Giving all the Important Towns en route from CANTON to WUCHOW.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1913.

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,700,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPR. £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWETT,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1913. [181]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)

Paid-up Capital .. Fl. 17,407,000 (£1,450,583)

Reserve Fund Fl. 6,518,000 (£543,168)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENT: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKER:

THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.

SWISS BANKER.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances. Rates on Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager,

No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1913. [21]

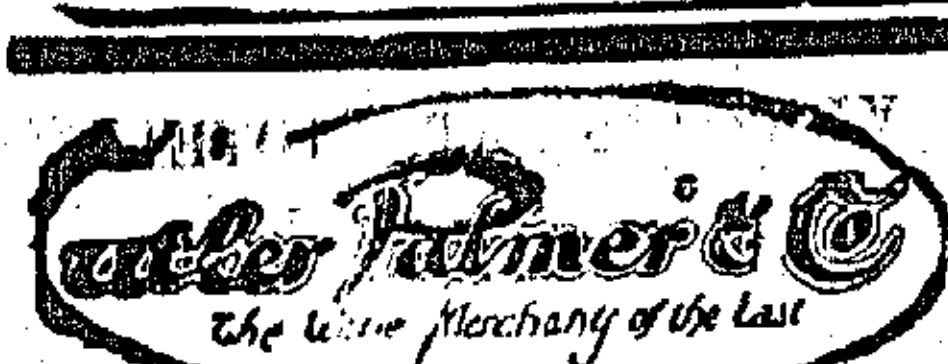
BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Yen 10,000,000

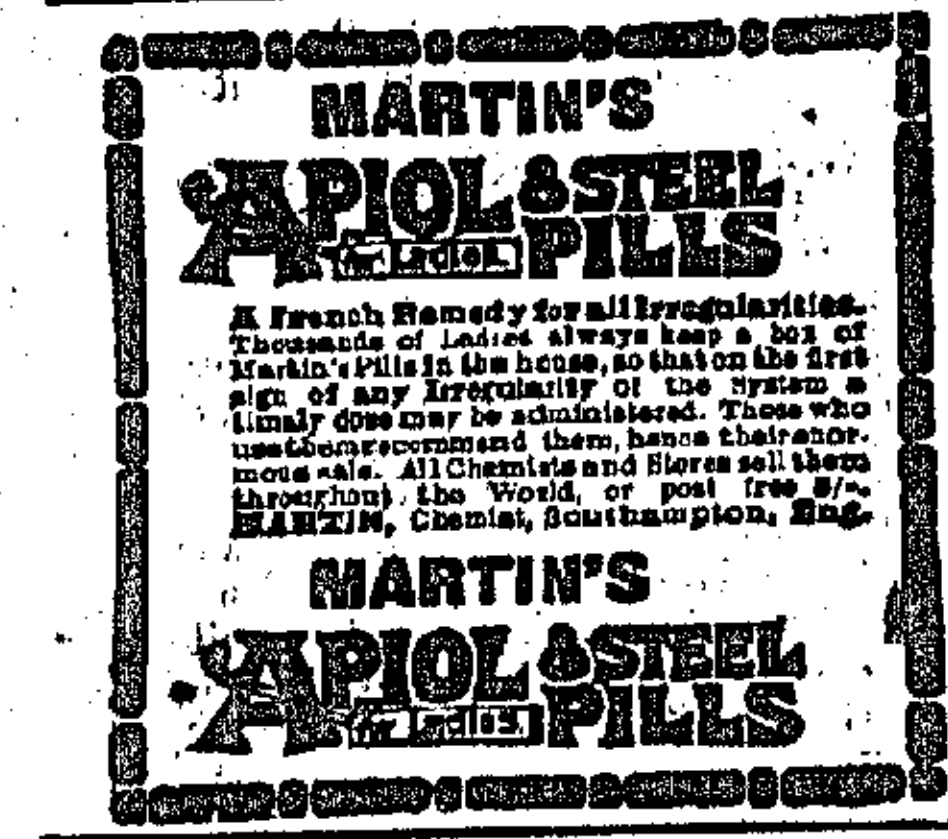
Capital Subscribed (paid up) Yen 6,250,000



NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE H.A.L. Steamship
FROM EUROPE.

"UCKERMARK"
Captain H. Rohde, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst., at 9.30 A.M.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

This Steamer brings on Cargo:
Ex ss. "Santalina" from Havre.
Ex ss. "Göteborg" from Göteborg.
Ex ss. "Frank" from Antwerp.
Ex ss. "Brana" from Skien.
Ex ss. "Björn" from Christiania.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1913. [109]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer
"NORE"

Arrived Hongkong on 21st August, 1913.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignments will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are loaded.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1913. [1]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENALDER,"
FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd Sept., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1913. [101]

ACTIONS AND REACTIONS IN CHINA.

I. FOREIGN RELATIONS—THE STRUGGLE FOR EQUALITY.

(Continued.)

From the considerations already advanced it is a reasonable conclusion that the disputes and struggles that characterized foreign intercourse under the Ch'ing dynasty would have occurred under the Mings also had they been ruling in the 16th century. What so long prevented the question from arising was China's geographical isolation, effected by her remoteness from Europe, and as this obstacle was gradually worn down and intercourse became more frequent, the gradual growth of foreign interest in China and the great increase in the numbers of foreigners residing in or visiting the country soon made it evident that relations could not remain on the old footing. China began to feel uneasy at the influx of the "barbarians," and the "barbarians" horrified China still more by claiming that their laws were superior to those of China and refusing to submit to the latter, and finally by suggesting that their rulers were at least as great as the Son of Heaven, the Lord of Ten Thousand Years.

This state of affairs gradually developed into the struggle of the West for recognition at the hands of China. This involved the overthrow of the self-satisfied superior attitude of the Chinese and more so of their Manchu rulers: in the early days of foreign relations the Peking Court, either through ignorance or conceit, held itself to be the overlord of the world, and claimed that the sovereigns of the Western nations were its feudatories, owing allegiance to and subject to the orders of the Emperor of China. Two wars were necessary before China would admit the right of Western Powers to treat with her on a footing of equality, and since then this right has had to be guarded with jealous care, lest a slight omission or lapse in some point of Chinese etiquette, quite unimportant to Europeans, should give Chinese mandarins an opportunity to make the Western Power "lose face" and constitute, in Chinese eyes, an admission of their country's superiority.

The affected superiority of China is reflected in the language used by her officials when referring to foreign countries. Thus, in 1837 we find the Governor-General of Canton saying: "The King of England has hitherto been dutiful and submissive," while His Majesty's representative was referred to in such terms as "On every occasion before the *taipin* leaves Macao, and after he returns, it will be his duty to report to the sub-prefect. He must keep his station and diligently attend to his official duties." Even immediately after China had had her first lesson, the Peace Commissioner saw no impropriety in such language as "Having experienced during a month past that the Honourable Admiral preserves in his language a respectful sense of duty; that he has abstained from causing any trouble, etc."

Of a piece with this was the treatment of the early Embassies. Lord Macartney (1793) was regarded as an envoy from a tributary State, was made to carry banners to the effect that he was "a tribute-bearer from the country of England," and was called upon to *kow-tow*, but, by his firm attitude, avoided this last humiliation. A Russian mission in 1805, were rendered abortive owing principally to the deadlock arising from the Chinese demand, and the European refusal, of the prostration of the European envoy before the Chinese Emperor. Dr. S. Wells Williams' remarks on the *kow-tow* question are worthy of quotation: ("F. W. Williams' *Life and Letters of Dr. S. Wells Williams*, p. 404.) Writing *apropos* of an Imperial audience he says, "To-day I felt more than ever that we should then have done both ourselves and the Chinese a wrong if we had made even a courtesy before the sovereign of China. The one great idea associated with him and his position in the minds of his subjects is his rank above all other monarchs on earth, and that he is officially the Viceroy, the Son of Heaven, of whom only one can, of course, exist in this world."

The interval between this etiquette and that laid down in the Peace Protocol of 1801 represents the learning by China of many a hard lesson, and as the gradual enforcement of the right of foreign envoys to be accorded and to claim due respect as the representatives of their sovereigns corresponds to and is typical of the gradual breaking down of the barriers of Chinese exclusiveness and the education of the nation, it may be of interest to trace the successive stages.

In the preamble to the Treaty of Nanking (1842) the titles of Queen Victoria and of the Emperor of China were both

WM. POWELL, LTD.
TELEPHONE 346.

COMBINED WITH
BRUSH
CONTINUOUS
SUCTION

VACUUM SUCKS UP DIRT AND DUST.

LIGHT TO STRONG WORK.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICED.

given the same degree of "respectful elevation" above the body of the document—a very important point in Chinese eyes. Article XI. of the same Treaty provided for the form of official correspondence, and it was agreed that Her Majesty's Chief High Officer in China should correspond with the Chinese High Officers in the *chao-hui* form, *i.e.*, on a footing of perfect equality (when Lord Napier, in 1834, attempted to announce to the Canton Governor-General his assumption of office, his communication was not received because it was in the form of a "letter" instead of being a "petition").

The right of direct communication between the British and the Chinese Governments on a footing of equality was thus established. The Treaty of Tientsin took the matter another step forward. It provided for the residence in Peking of a British Envoy, and in particular stipulated on his behalf that "He shall not be called upon to perform any ceremony derogatory to him as representing the Sovereign of an independent nation on a footing of equality with that of China. On the other hand, he shall use the same forms of ceremony and respect to His Majesty the Emperor as are employed by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of Her Majesty towards the sovereigns of independent and equal European nations." China was, little by little, being shown that her Emperor was not supreme over the world, and that there were those who were prepared to dispute his authority and even to lay down rules for him.

Other points in connection with equality of international intercourse provided for in this Treaty were the comparative precedence of Consular officers and Chinese officials, a Consul ranking on a footing of absolute equality with an Intendant of Circuit, and so on; and the prohibition of the use, with reference to foreigners, of the character *yi*, "barbarian." (In *The International Relations of the Chinese Empire*, p. 124, Morse says:—"Barbarian is sanctified by use, and is as adequate a rendering as any other of the Chinese word 'yi,' which actually designates the uncivilized peoples, especially those to the East of China, who 'squat' on the floor and do not use chairs—'squatters' in a literal sense.")

Another step towards putting international relations on a satisfactory footing was the establishment of an Office of Foreign Affairs, the *Tsung-li ko-kuo shih-wu Ya-men*. Prior to 1860 such foreign intercourse as took place at Peking was conducted through the *Li-fan Yuan* (The "Tribes Office"—Mongolian Superintendency or Colonial Office), foreign sovereigns being thus placed in the same category as the nomad princes and princelings of Mongolia and the multifarious dignitaries of the Lamaist hierarchy. This state of affairs obviously could not continue when the representatives of foreign Powers were resident in the capital, and, after the conclusion of peace in 1860, a special council was appointed by the Emperor to decide upon the manner in which foreign affairs should be conducted, and, as a result of its recommendations, a Decree was issued on January 18th, 1861, commanding the formation of the *Tsungli Yamen* for the purpose, and appointing, among others, Prince Kung (I-hsin), brother of the then

reigning Emperor, Hsien-feng, as a member.

This did not complete the process of exhibiting to the people of China their rulers in their true perspective, and of educating them to a realization of the importance of the "outside countries." They had been shown that, so far from the Son of Heaven being able to give his commands to the "dutiful" King of England, it was necessary to form a special Office, with the Emperor's own brother at its head, to conduct business with the representative of the King of England. The next stage took place in 1901, when China was required to assent to the supreme importance of international relations. The *Tsungli Yamen*, which had no status of its own, and whose members were all *ex-officio* in virtue of their other posts, was reconstructed out of existence, being transformed into the Waiwupu (Board of Foreign Affairs), which was to take precedence over all the other Boards. It was further stipulated that there should be a prince or duke of imperial blood at the head of the Board, and that he should hold no other offices. (Prince Ch'ing, it may be remarked, while he presided at the Waiwupu, was also, first, Director-General of the Army Board, and afterwards Prime Minister.)

The inauguration of Parliamentary Government in China, and the establishment of a responsible Cabinet under the revised Constitution of November 3rd, 1911, necessitated some change, the Constitution, Art. VIII., providing that "Members of the Imperial Clan cannot become Prime Minister or Minister of State; further, they cannot in any province hold office in the administration." Accordingly, when Yuan Shih-kai formed his first Cabinet, Prince Ch'ing had to retire from the Waiwupu, his place being taken by Liang Tun-yen. This, though an inevitable outcome of the changed conditions, was a breach of the terms of the Protocol. The Chinese Government apparently did not realize this: the change was announced, in a somewhat cavalier way, to the Legations, and little or no desire was shown to take into account the other parties to the original agreement from which the Waiwupu derived its constitution. The Diplomatic Body accordingly reminded the Waiwupu that this constitution was the result of an international agreement, and recommended it to apply to the Powers for their assent to the change. Then the Waiwupu gave a reasoned explanation of the changes, pointing out that they sprang from the inauguration of the revised Constitution and emphasizing the solemn inviolability of this instrument, and requesting that their despatch should be "communicated for the information of the Government, and that their assent thereto should be obtained, in order that the principle of a constitutional monarchy might be effectively advanced in accordance with the constitution." Not until this was done did the Peking Legations accept the changed constitution of the Waiwupu.

All this might doubtless be characterized as hair-splitting pedantry or red-tape. That is a mistake: the case is just one example of the jealousy with which the smallest point connected with the status of foreign countries has to be guarded *vis-à-vis* China. It is one of the characteristics of China's diplomacy that she is always trying to trip up the Powers, she is always trying to pick up the over minute points of etiquette and so make them "lose face," and it is certain

MOUTRIE'S SUPPLY THE PIANO

FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

PRICES RANGE FROM

\$380.00

EASY TERMS FOR HIRE PURCHASE.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

[629-3]

that if the Powers had not protested against China's *ex parte* action in this case, she would have flattered herself that she had won a great diplomatic victory over them. It is only to be regretted that a similar diligence in guarding the minutiae of international etiquette was not shown when Prince Ch'ing violated the same section of the Protocol by holding the posts of Director-General of the Army Board and of Prime Minister in addition to his Presidency of the Waiwupu. (The same solicitude for the smallest points of procedure is shown in the comparative table of precedence contained in Article VII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, and in the ceremonial rules attached to the Peace Protocol of 1901.)

The audience question is another instance of the same kind. It was not until October 16th, 1872, that European envoys were received in audience at Peking, with the exception of the Dutch embassy of 1705 that was complainant over the *kow-tow* question and was accordingly transformed into a harlequinade. This first audience, which took place subsequently to the marriage and emancipation of the Emperor Tung-chih, was held in the *Tze-kuang Ko* (Pavilion of Purple Radiance), and in spite of the step forward that it represented, left room for complaint in two particulars. The *Tze-kuang Ko* is not in the Forbidden City, and was at the same time intimately associated with the idea of vassalage, being the place in which the periodical missions from the tributary kings of Korea and the Liu-kiu Islands were habitually received. The choice of this *venue* was unquestionably made with malice aforethought, but the implied insult was rectified by the Peace Protocol of 1901, Annex No. 19 providing that audiences should take place in one of the halls of the Palace (the *Ch'ien ching Kung*), and also prescribing minutely the etiquette to be observed at such audiences, thus completing the latest stage in the contest fought by the foreign Powers for the suppression of anything smacking of inferiority of status in their official relations with the Government of China.

FOREIGN RELATIONS—GENERAL RESULTS.

It is no mere coincidence that Canton was at first the cockpit of the struggle for the admission of foreigners into China and that the Cantonese are now the most progressive and enlightened of the Chinese peoples, nor can it, on the other hand, be contended that the intellectual superiority of the Cantonese is due solely to foreign influence. The superiority is innate, but intercourse with foreigners provided first the incentive and then the opportunity for the development of this mental superiority, culminating in the evolution of Young China. This is pointed out in p.188 of Bland's *Recent Events and Present Policies in China*: "As the means of communication increased between West and East, the advantages of their strategic position as a trading centre carried with it certain disabilities which, in the end, proved stimulating to the collective intelligence of the City of Rams. For the unjust exactions and indignities inflicted upon British traders brought down upon Canton the pains and penalties of two disastrous wars. Twice within twenty years was it brought home to an arrogant but quick-witted race that the methods of the outer barbarian and his material equipment, at least, were worthy of study. Those severe object lessons assuredly contributed to the education of the Cantonese, which has given them their ascendancy in every department of Young China's political and intellectual activities."

It has already been shown that another result of these years of foreign intercourse was to exhibit to the people of China the inherent weakness of the Manchu rulers. They saw the Emperor

compelled to abandon his assumed superiority and come to terms with a handful of outer barbarians, and this dealt such a blow at the traditional infallibility and impregnability of the Manchu rule that the inhabitants of the south and littoral were given new hopes. The will to overthrow the Manchus had always been present with them, even in the palmy days of K'ang-hsi, and these incursions on the Imperial prestige encouraged them in their scheming by demonstrating that the Emperor was not all-powerful or supreme over the whole world, and by showing on how feeble a basis his rule really stood. From that time on the anti-dynastic movement never rested—the Taiping rebellion was its greatest manifestation, since when there has been a succession of risings and mutinies in Canton, connecting that epoch-making event with the revolution of 1911.

Foreign intercourse brought in its train many other factors—missionaries, education, the Press, and so forth—all of which have had and still have a potent influence in shaping the course of events, and which will be considered in later articles. On account of their direct effect on China's politics, the aggressions of certain Powers call for mention here, though they will be dealt with in more detail when the relations between China and individual Powers are examined. Probably the mass of the people (except for those immediately interested) were totally indifferent whether Manchuria passed out of China's possession or not, but the seizure by Germany of Kiaochow, Russia's occupation of Port Arthur and Dairen, and Japan's gradual absorption of Manchuria furnished agitators with a fine text, from which they could preach on the weakness of the Manchu rulers, the danger to the State resulting therefrom, and the necessity for Chinese patriots themselves to take steps to protect their land.

We have seen that the Republic dawned with promises of greater facilities and improved conditions for foreign intercourse. Needless to say, nothing has happened yet to justify hope for the fulfilment of these promises—the indications point rather in the opposite direction, and there is far more reason to anticipate that the overweening conceit of Young China will seek to maintain the old self-sufficient attitude and will carry on the old tradition of trying, whenever possible, to put foreign Powers in a position of inferiority by the infliction of gratuitous slights. The old-fashioned manner in which the Chinese Government affected to treat the alteration of the Treaty-imposed constitution of the Waiwupu is a straw showing the direction of the wind, and the position taken up by Liang Ju-hao (M. T. Liang) on his assumption of the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is another indication of the same sort. Mr. Liang claimed that, contrary to the regular custom in Peking, the foreign Ministers should pay him an official call on his assumption of office, instead of his calling on them. The Diplomatic Body refused to pay this tribute to Young China, and a deadlock arose, the only Minister to exchange visits with Mr. Liang being the French, who arrived subsequently to the appointment of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Unfortunately, too, though the spirit of nationalism that is characteristic of Young China leads to the same conceit and self-sufficiency that have on previous occasions led to the country's humiliation, there is no sign of any growth of national honour—the way in which the foreign-educated officials of the Cabinet and of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs have dealt with, *e.g.*, the Opium Agreement and the Loan negotiations, points rather in the other direction.

It is not, however, in the substance and method of her diplomatic intercourse and the new conditions in China that make themselves apparent in her dealing with the factors that foreigners have brought in their train—extraterritoriality, education, etc. The footing on which intercourse between the Powers and China is carried on has been won only by repeated struggles and constant vigilance, and though the Republic is certain to attempt to compass modifications by which she may hope to gain prestige, there is small chance of either the artifices of Young China or the natural course of events working much change in the established order of things. [The first article of the series appeared in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of August 25th.]

THE TOWER OF LONDON.

PROGRESS OF RESTORATION.

THE HISTORY OF A FAMOUS FORTRESS.

The restoration now being carried out at the Tower of London will reveal more clearly than for many years past some of the essential features of the most famous and historic English stronghold.

We inherit in the Tower of London the visible corner-stone of the feudal system in England. When William the Norman consolidated his conquest of the country his most urgent necessity was to secure the City of London. This he did by breaking down a portion of the wall on the east side near where it abutted on the Thames, and inserting in the breach a fortified place of his own. At first this may have been a trenched and palisaded encampment; but soon he began to build more durably. The actual work was entrusted to Gundulf of Rochester. The great square Keep, or White Tower, which lifts its four turrets with their golden vanes over the surrounding walls and dominates the shipping in the river, is the original Tower of London. The line of the old city wall ran close by it, cutting across the area of the enlarged and completed Tower from the water-side to the crest of Tower Hill. Red Roman tiles can be seen exposed at a point between the White Tower and the river, where the boundary of ancient Londinium ran; and in the last few months more of them have been hit upon in another piece of the ancient wall, disinterred beneath the floor of the butcher's shop attached to the barracks, during some excavations for an installation of hot baths. This newly discovered section of the wall is in a direct line with the portion exposed by the White Tower, so that both in material and in ground-plan they are clearly shown to be fragments of the same ancient work. Access has been provided to the section newly revealed, and the water-pipes are to be inserted elsewhere.

THE BYWARD TOWER.

Next to the massive Keep in the midst the most impressive feature of the fortress is the Byward Tower, which guards the main entrance, on the inner side of the now dry moat. With its two bastions, one on either side of the gateway, it is the strongest point in the outermost of the two concentric lines of fortification which were added after the completion of the Keep. It is also one of the points where the work of necessary restoration is heaviest. The inner line of fortification follows close inside the outer, and the Inner Ward is reached by passing under the Bloody Tower, which is said to have been originally called the Garden Tower, and to have gained its name from the murder of the infant Prince. Once inside the Inner Ward, we find space and picturesqueness as well as solid strength; for the whole area of the Tower is 18 acres, and the main court of what was once a palace as well as a fortress. The loss of the Great Hall, which was pulled down under the Commonwealth, has doubtless given the Tower a more purely military aspect than it would otherwise have possessed. But the note of starkness first set by the White Tower, standing isolated in the midst of this area, is deepened by the associations of captivity and bloodshed which surround it on every side. The pleasant slope of Tower Green, where a fountain with lead garden cisterns on an old model is now to be installed among the trees, is chiefly notable in history as a place of execution and as a burial-ground of the victims of the axe. Among those who perished here were Anne Boleyn, Katharine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, and the Earl of Essex. At the head of Tower Green stands the chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula—an appropriate dedication—where, as Stowe wrote in the 16th century, two dukes lie before the high altar between two Queens, and all four beheaded. The Queens were the two wives of Henry VIII, and the Dukes were of Somerset and Northumberland. Long after Stowe's day these sinister interments continued; in the 17th century the Duke of Monmouth was buried here after execution, and in the 18th Lords Lovat, Kilmarnock, and Balmorino.

PRISONERS' CARVINGS.

On the outer side of Tower Green rises the Beauchamp Tower, which early gained celebrity as a State prison, and probably took its name from that Earl of Warwick who lodged here unwillingly at the close of the 14th century. More fortunate than many other of the Tower's captives, he was freed by the abdication of Richard II. after a captivity of two years; but the numerous designs and inscriptions cut in the walls of the prison-chambers in several of the towers speak eloquently of the endless tedium of confinement, and form a collection of strange interest. Some were carved on the walls of the Beauchamp Tower itself, while some have been removed there to form a representative group. But others of great interest still remain in their old positions in the Salt and other towers, in rooms now occupied as warders' lodgings; and it may be hoped that at some future time these chambers with their vivid associations may also be opened to the public. One of the most elaborate of all these carvings is the calculation of this horoscope by John Draper of "Bristow", in the reign of Elizabeth. It can scarcely have been a happy one. For the protection of these carvings against chance damage they have now been covered with plain sheets of plate-glass, while casts of some of the most interesting of them have been taken in electro-bronze.

They illustrate the dominant associations of the Tower of London after its original purpose as a curb on the City had become less prominent with the lapse of time. Occasional encroachments by the King or his deputies on the land or rights of the City were presently reversed by some well-timed counterstroke when the Royal party was in difficulties; and the Tower remains as a symbol, not only of the foundation of feudalism in England, but of its ability to develop a practical working combination with middle-class democracy. The Tower of London stands,

though the Bastille has fallen; and it still fulfils some of its medieval functions. Besides a fortress, a prison, and a palace, Stowe describes it as being in his time a mint, an arsenal, a treasury for the Royal jewels, and a record office for the King's Courts at Westminster. Its character as a military stronghold is still sustained, for it provides quarters for a battalion of Guards, and though the modern military buildings can hardly be said to add to the attractiveness of the site, there is a certain historical justice in their presence. Of the other functions cited by Stowe, the Tower still guards the "ornaments and jewels of the Crown," though the armoury nowadays is scarcely intended "for warlike provision."

DECAY AND DEFACEMENT.

Partly, perhaps, owing to the dredging of the channel in the river to a depth which is greater than any previous records show, settlements have taken place in various parts of the Tower, and cracks which may cause serious future trouble have developed in the Beauchamp Tower, in St. John's Chapel in the White Tower, and elsewhere. These are kept under careful observation. But the decayed face of various parts of the walls and towers has necessitated immediate attention, and repairs to the most seriously dilapidated sections have been carried on for some time past. Here, as elsewhere, it is the constant aim of the staff of the Office of Works not merely to safeguard the ancient buildings from further decay, but to use every care to preserve their character and to harmonize necessary modern constructions with the original work. Not all their predecessors have been so scrupulous. During the last century many of the finest parts of the Tower were defaced with a coating of cement interspersed with flints. This was presumably done in order to keep out wind and weather from the decayed walls at little expense, but the eventual result has been to increase the insecurity of the buildings, while giving them a singularly shabby and unworthy appearance. The work of removing this flint plaster and refacing the walls with secure and suitable masonry has so far chiefly been carried out on the Byward Tower, on the Postern Gate Tower which forms part of it and guards the narrow bridge giving access to Tower Wharf and the river, and on the Martin Tower, which stands at the north-east angle of the inner wall. The cement was in many places perishing, and the embedded flints imperilled passers-by. On the upper part of the Postern Gate Tower a thin facing of the wall to a distance in many places of 4 in., and was thus extremely dangerous. After the plaster was removed it became necessary to repair the masonry effectively, and this difficult work is being carried out with great judgment and success. Unlike many castles in more remote situations, the Tower has never been abandoned to mere decay, but in the course of centuries the walls have been worked over and over again with old and new material, much of which was indifferent, while the rebuilding was often poorly constructed. The face disclosed beneath the flint-work was thus in many places loose and rotten, and sometimes consisted of mere rubble. On the Martin Tower, where the work for the present is completed, one such mass of half-disintegrated rubble had to be secured with a chain to hold it fast while the repairs went on. The joints had to be repointed to a depth of 4 in. owing to the decay of the mortar; large cracks were filled and consolidated by liquid concrete injected by the grouting machine, and the old, disconnected quoins were reinforced at intervals by new ones securely bonded to the wall faces. The improvement in the appearance of the Martin Tower is great, and well exemplifies the methods now adopted by the Office of Works in all repairs to ancient monuments. One guiding principle is to use stone which is not only durable but harmonious in texture and colour, and another is to keep the joints subordinate to the outlines of the stone. This is done by using a special grit mortar which is brushed over when still soft, so as to leave the grit standing out and avoid the flat and soapy appearance which is an eyesore in itself and hides the characteristic lines of ancient masonry. A final touch of attraction has been restored to the Martin Tower by opening a blocked-up narrow slit found in the course of the repairs. This now gives relief to an otherwise blank wall.

THE FORCE OF RUST.

The work still proceeding on the Byward Tower offered slightly different problems. Here, too, there was much disintegration, but it was largely caused by the decay of the iron cramps securing the ashlar and the iron grilles guarding the windows. The iron had expanded so much in rusting that it had fractured stone after stone, splitting off a rough segment of a circle from each angle where the ends of the cramps entered. The loose ashlar face, which in places was only 4 in. thick, had fallen away from the masonry behind it, and was merely secured by the string-courses, leaving an abhorrent void. The fractures caused by the cramps have been cut square, and new stones inserted to bond the whole fabric together, while the old stones have been secured by dowels of slate. Where the iron grilles had shattered the stones to which they were fixed they have been replaced by new grilles set out from the face of the wall so as to prevent the disruptive action of rust. During the progress of this work great care had to be taken to prevent the masonry falling; it has been successfully held in place by a series of struts and supports. Two vertical fissures discovered on the south bastion have been cut out and new stones bordered in throughout. Another sign of serious settlement is to be seen in the north face of this bastion, which overhangs to a distance of 18 in. This wall is being carefully watched for signs of further movement.

In another part of the Tower the existing conditions necessitated a different method of treatment. The north wall of St. Peter ad Vincula—on the far side from Tower Green—has been entirely refaced with new stone. Here this was the only satisfactory course to adopt, for after stripping away the cement and

flints nothing was found but an unfaired wall of rubble. As in other places where completely new work is necessary, all appearance of sham antiquity has been avoided, but the wall, though frankly modern, is thoroughly in keeping with the ancient buildings round it. This effect has been secured by sound and simple building in Kentish rag. The north wall of this chapel now presents a very favourable contrast with the south side, where the incrustation of cement and flints is variegated with oyster-shells. The removal of this defacement to the 16th century building, like that of other modern accretions, may be hoped for in course of time as funds allow. High on the face of the White Tower the mutilated outline of Norman arches remains to protect against the bull's-eye windows inserted for the accommodation of a clock. These arches are now to be restored and the clock is to be transferred to a more appropriate situation on the front of the battlements. Various unnecessary accretions have already been removed, and the work has been taken in hand of reducing the outgrowth of modern domestic architecture which cling to the inner side of the main gate, or Middle Tower, like a colony of misshapen martins' nests. With the removal of each inharmonious addition of this kind the Tower will definitely gain in dignity and attraction, and testify to a more adequate national appreciation of an almost unrivalled historic relic.—*The Times*.

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS OF MEMORY AND DEBILITY and

CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-CYCLERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, flatulency, and nervous diseases in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 and No. 2

THERAPION

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, flatulency, and nervous diseases in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 27th at 11.20 a.m.—Red South Cone and Drum hoisted.

At 12.35 p.m.—The depression in the Pacific has deepened further. It is now central near Tokyo.

A depression has formed to the north-west of Luzon.

Pressure is nearly stationary along the China coast and over the Philippines.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	North winds, freshening.
Formosa Channel	No. 1.
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook).	No. 1.
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan).	No. 1.
W. to N. winds, light to moderate; fine at first, thunders showers later.	

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 27th.

	Previous On Date	On Date	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.75	29.71	29.68		
Temperature	89	81	87		
Humidity	65	85	72		
Wind Direction	West	W/N	East		
Force	1	1	1		
Weather	b	b	c		
Rain		0.00			

Highest open air Temperature on 26th...89

Lowest open air Temperature on 26th...80

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 28th August to 3rd September, 1913.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Thurs.	28	5 1	11 4	1 4	5 2
Fri.	29	6 19	11 4	1 4	5 2
Satur.	30	7 20	11 4	1 4	5 2
Sun.	31	8 18	11 4	1 4	5 2
Mon.	1	9 14	11 4	1 4	5 2
Tues.	2	10 10	11 4	1 4	5 2
Wed.	3	11 13	11 4	1 4	5 2

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Persia* left Yokohama Sunday, between 2 and 4 p.m., for Hongkong via Manila. The United States mail has been transferred to the str. *Empress of Russia*, arriving at Hongkong on the 1st September.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. str. *St. Albans*, from Sydney, etc., left Manila on the 26th August, for this port, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 30th August.

The I.G.M. str. *Cathleen* left Sydney on the 23rd August, and may be expected here on or about the 18th September.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Russia* left Nagasaki on the 27th August, at 4 p.m., and is due to arrive at Shanghai on the 28th August, at 9 p.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Ludwig*, carrying the German mails, with dates from Berlin of the 6th August, left Colombo on the 24th August, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 3rd September.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The A.L. str. *Austria* left Singapore for this port on the 22nd August, p.m., and will arrive here on the 28th August, a.m.

The B.M. str. *Magellan* is due to arrive here on the 28th August, at 4 p.m.

The str. *Glenlogan* left Singapore on the 23rd August, and is due here on the 29th August.

The H.A.L. str. *Savaria* left Hankow on the 24th August, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 30th August, p.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Awa Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 22nd August, and is expected here on the 31st August.

The N.Y.K. str. *Sado Maru* (American Line) left Seattle for this port on the 12th August, and is expected here on the 14th September.

The T.K.K. str. *Buge Maru* left Manzanillo for Honolulu on the 25th July, and is due in Hongkong on the 26th September.

The A.L. str. *Africa* left Singapore for this port on the 26th August, and will arrive here on the 30th August, at 11 a.m.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s str. *Yeddo* left Port Said on the 26th August, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 13th September.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tango Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via ports on 2nd August, and is expected here on the 10th September.

The Swedish East Asiatic Co.'s str. *Peking* left Gothenburg on the 16th August, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th September.

The str. *Glenlogan* passed the Suez Canal on the 25th July for Hongkong via Straits.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. *Ching-shing*, from Weihaiwei, is due in Hongkong 28th August.

Hapsang, from Chingwantao, is due in Hongkong 28th August.

Choyang, from Shanghai, is due in Hongkong 31st August.

Laisang, from Singapore, is due in Hongkong 31st August.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED. *Harpyrie*, from Yokohama, is due in Hongkong 2nd September.

Redoubtable, from London, is due in Hongkong 6th September.

Dev of Glamis, from London, is due in Hongkong 19th September.

INDRA LINE, LIMITED. *Indrani*, passed the Canal on 15th August, is due in Hongkong 15th September.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yingchow*, from Shanghai, Mr. Bowen.

Per *Seang Bee*, from Rangoon, Mrs. Roff.

Per *Chingyue*, from Shanghai, Mr. C. Campbell.

Per *Haiyang*, from Swatow, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Dyne, Mr. Kraft, Mr. Grievy, Mr. Walton, Miss Heang, Mr. Mildner, Mr. Whitfield and Mr. Gourdin.

Per *Nippon Maru*, for San Francisco, etc., Mr. M. Escudero, Mr. Y. Ballester, Mr. H. Llorca, Miss M. E. Botello, Miss A. M. Botello, Mr. E. B. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Swift, Mr. A. V. Walker and Mr. P. Grossman.

Per *Kumano Maru*, for Japan, etc., Mr. Wm. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wooley, Mr. J. Bouch, Mr. H. P. Winslow, Miss J. Reinche, Mr. E. Schulz, Mr. and Mrs. Yamada, Consul Imai, Mr. E. C. Linde, Mr. and Mrs. Reichmann and infant.

Per *Tamba Maru*, for Seattle, etc., Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. Reuz, Mr. and Mrs. Kleinworth and 2 children, Masters D. and F. Dixon, Miss Dixon, Master H. Stainfield, Miss E. Stainfield, Mr. P. M. Ostrand, Mr. F. Lamprey, Mr. Garrow, Mr. and Mrs. Lobo and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell and son, Mr. A. D. da Silva and Mr. J. Madeira do Carvalho.

Per *Nikko Maru*, for Australia, etc., Mrs. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Hanley, Miss Sweet, Miss Parkinson, Mrs. Welsh, Hon. Mr. Roberts, Miss Buisson, Mr. Hamaguchi, Mr. A. B. Pollock, Mr. Geo. H. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Willson, Mr. and Mrs. Aiken and Mr. H. Britter.

Per *Nippon Maru*, for Japan, etc., Mr. R. Kawashima, Mr. J. A. Ambrose, Mr. J. H. Lawrence, Mr. S. Yamachi, Dr. B. Bird, Miss Bird, Miss McManus, E. J. Chapman, Dr. S. Adachi, Mr. A. S. Huntley, Mr. M. Katoka, Mr. K. Nagai, Mrs. S. Ejiri, Miss N. Ohtsuki, Messrs. G. Fujita, K. Yamamoto, T. Kuzonaka, T. Takahashi, T. Nagano, Mr. K. Urushi and T. Miyake.

Per *Empress of Japan*, for Shanghai, Capt. O. N. Steel, Mr. D. Sneyd, Rev. R. Verhelst, Rev. E. Miss, Mr. Fougner, Miss Montgomery, Miss Skinner, Dr. Rossier, Mrs. H. A. Baxter and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Clementi, Mrs. and Miss Schuster, Mr. S. P. Yeallid, Capt. Place, Mrs. Higgins, Misses Higgins (2), from Kobe, Mr. Wm. Matthews, from Vancouver, Mr. Peacock, Miss Tokor, Rev. A. A. Fulton, Mr. A. V. Walker, Mr. Drain and Mr. Armstrong.

Per *Miyasaki Maru*, for Europe, etc.

Mr. Dupuy, Mr. Read, Mr. E. B. E. Hunt, Mrs. A. Noro, Mrs. Ramai, and infant, Mrs. T. Sato, Mr. L. Rasio, Mr. S. Sasakura, Mr. T. Fukuda, Mr. and Mrs. Ellison and child, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. N. Igarashi, Mr. C. L. Loitz, Mr. T. Kori, Major J. Saigo, Mr. J. W. Labor, Mr. G. E. S. Hodges, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Moore, Mr. B. Shima, Mr. T. Tabuchi, Mr. Tajima, Mr. J. G. Hobbel, Miss S. Tanaka, Miss E. Kuriyama, Mr. T. Hawarth, Mr. W. Beaumont, Mr. J. Tagawa, and Mr. S. Yamazaki.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ANNA, Norwegian str., 1,012, A. Arntzen, 22nd August—Bangkok 16th August, Risco—Chino.

BENALDEU, British str., 1,030, J. Mason, 26th August—Singapore 20th August, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

CHITRA, British str., 1,500, F. McGarity, 20th August—Swatow 10th August, Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOWTAT, German str., 1,115, Gathmann, 20th August—Bangkok 11th August, Risco—Butterfield & Swire.

ELAX, British str., 2,035, Smart, 17th August—Hankow 6th August, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

FAUJANO, British str., 1,410, H. S. Malkin, 23rd August—Samarang and Samarang, Angust, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FOOKANG, British str., 1,037, T. A. Mitchell, 26th August—Singapore 20th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GAZAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,508, M. Tanaka, 23rd August—Port Arthur 15th August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HAARKE, German str., 780, K. Staburoun, 19th August—Newport 1st July, Coal—Order.

HELENE, German str., 771, J. Jensen, 26th August—Hohov 25th August, General—Jensen & Co.

HIRANO MARU, Japanese str., 5,282, H. Fraser, 26th August—Singapore 21st August, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

HUE, French str., 750, A. Cornelinson, 24th August—Haiphong 22nd August, General—A. R. Marty.

HUPH, British str., 1,204, A. Tucker, 15th August—Amoy 13th August, Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.

IKALA, British str., 2,821, R. Carruthers, 21st August—Moji 15th August, Timber—Order.

KAIPOKO, British str., 1,041, J. Sidford, 22nd August—Hohov 21st August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KAIJI MARU, Japanese str., 2,034, Y. Yamamoto, 23rd August—Swatow 22nd August, General—Order.

KATIE, German str., 1,203, H. Frandsen, 25th August—Samarang 16th August, Sugar—Order.

KIANG PING, Chinese str., 1,222, Udden, 26th August—Chinkiang 20th August, General—Chinese.

LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, G. W. W. Leask, 26th August—Manila 23rd August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MITRA, British str., 3,495, Deacon, 25th August—Singapore 19th August, Oil—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

MONTAGIA, British str., 3,952, W. Davidson, 19th August—Vancouver 23rd July, Flour and General—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

NARUNO, British str., 3,175, N. A. Starkey, 17th August—Mexico 18th July, Ballast—Chinese.

MISUMI MARU, Japanese str., 1,905, U. Chikawa, 25th August—Kwang Yon 23rd August, Stone—A. Buno & Co.

SABINE RICKMERS, Dutch str., 573, Jagt, 24th August—Swatow 23rd August, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

SAMSEN, German str., 968, T. Heyenga, 22nd August—Bangkok 14th August, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.

SENIA, German str., 982, N. Jensen, 21st August—Bangkok 14th August, Rice—Siemssen & Co.

SHIMOSA, British str., 4,231, H. S. Beet, 16th August—New York 27th June, General—Dodwell & Co.

SUISAN, British str., 1,722, H. Simpson, 25th August—Moji 19th August, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,620, S. Nakashima, 24th August—Chingwantao 16th August, Coal—Dodwell & Co.

TENYO MARU, Japanese str., 7,298, E. Bont, 24th August—San Francisco 25th July, Flour and General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

WINGANG, British str., 1,517, T. H. Lishan, 26th August—Hongay 24th August, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WUHU, British str., 1,227, H. T. Howard, 24th August—Port Courbet 22nd August, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

PRINTING.

Nothing creates such a good impression as business as the use of First Class Printing.

The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

PRINTING WORKS.

Turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price.

"WITH DOG AND GUN IN THE NEW TERRITORY."

BEING the Series of Articles contributed by "Sportsman," reproduced in book form.

PRICE \$1.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1910.

VISITORS AT HOTEL.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr J. M. Aaron	Mr F. C. Hall
Mr A. T. Barbacini	Mr E. R. Hale
Miss E. A. Bartlett	Mr & Mrs W. A. Hannibal
Mr E. Brain Bates	Dr J. G. Hanna
Mr E. R. Bates	Mr W. T. Harbord
Mr A. J. Cambridge	Hon Mr E. A. Hewitt
Miss K. Canot	C.M.G.
Miss D'Almada	Mr E. A. Holden, 5

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHIEWEN, Chinese str., 1,177, W. Ross,
27th August—Shanghai 24th August,
General.—Chinese.

DEVANHA, British str., 5,000, W. R.
Hickey, 27th August—Singapore 23rd
August, Mails and General.—P. & O.
S. N. Co.

HAIMUM, British str., 815, J. W. Evans,
27th August—Swatow 26th August,
General.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

HAIYANG, British str., 1,302, A. E.
Hodgins, 27th August—Swatow 26th
August, General.—Douglas, Lapraik
& Co.

HONG WAN I, British str., Mason, 27th
August—Singapore 21st August, General.—Chinese.

LUOHOW, British str., 27th August—
Canton.

LYEEMOON, German str., 1,238, O. Sach,
26th August—Saigon 23rd August,
Rice.—Chinese.

SEANG BEE, British str., 3,784, J. Traves,
27th August—Rangoon 16th August,
General.—Chinese.

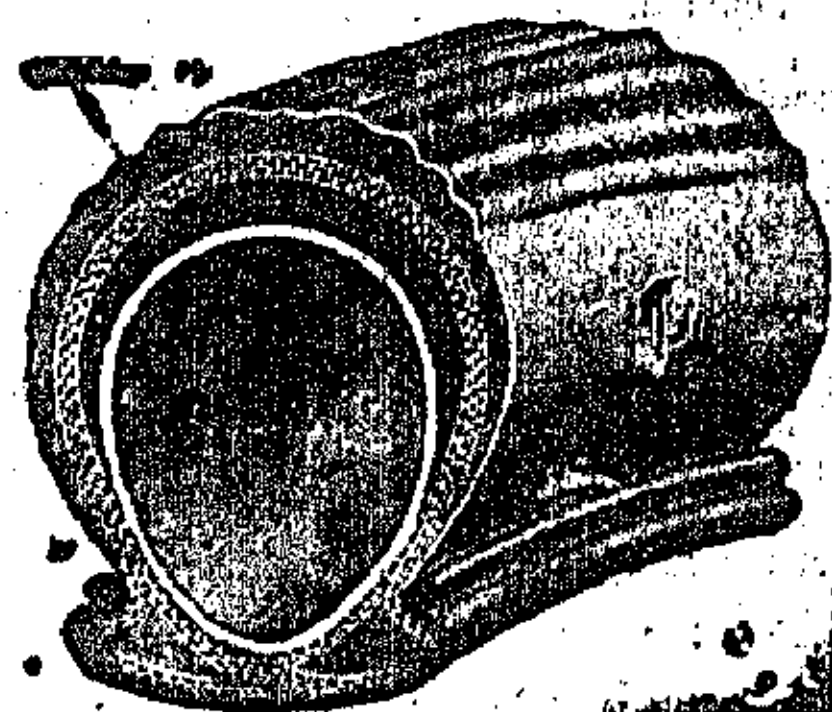
SELUN, Norwegian str., 865, Horbrinder,
26th August—Bangkok 16th August,
Rice.—Chinese.

TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,330, T.
Hamada, 27th August.—Manila 24th
August, Flour and General.—Onaka
Shosha, Kaisha.

YINCOW, British str., 1,216, McIntosh,
27th August—Shanghai 24th August,
Mails and General.—Butterfield &
Swire.

WAISHING, British str., 1,170, J. S. Holm-
wood, 26th August—Swatow 25th
August, General.—Jardine, Matheson
& Co.

PETER'S UNION



the most durable and economical
PNEUMATIC
for
RICKSHAWS AND MOTOR CARS.

Representative for China.

HUGO C. A. FROMM.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1913. [44-35]



LEONHARDI'S
INKS, GUMS, TYPEWRITER RIBBONS
ARE THE BEST!

LEONHARDI'S
CARBON PAPER
(PURPLE).

\$3.50 only Per Box of 100 Sheets.
RETAIL:

WING HING STATIONER,
25, WELLINGTON STREET.

WHOLESALE:
HUGO C. A. FROMM,
20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1913. [44-13]

NATURA MILK

LION

BRAND

BEST STERILIZED MILK
ON THE MARKET.

\$9 PER CASE OF 48 TINS AT 1 LB.

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

TEL. 960.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, 1ST FLOOR.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1913. [44-45]

NOTICE POST OFFICE.

The *Magellan*, with the French Mail, is expected to arrive here to-day, at 4 p.m.

The *Arctia*, with the Mails from London (via Siberia) of Wednesday and Saturday, the 6th and 9th inst., is due to arrive here to-morrow, a.m.

The United States Mails ex *Persia* have been transferred to the *Empress of Russia* arriving Hongkong on 1st September.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and Bangkok	Swatow	Thursday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Fort Bayard	Thursday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Bangkok	Thursday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Bangkok	Bangkok	Thursday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon	Fort Bayard	Thursday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Straits	Thursday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Macao	Thursday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shanghai	Thursday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Manzanillo and Guaymas (Mexico)	Manzanillo	Thursday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA	Shanghai	Thursday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, AND JAPAN VIA	Magellan	Friday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
NAGASAKI		
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Swatow	Friday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe	Shanghai	Friday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Swatow	Friday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Macao	Friday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
Tsingtau, Newchwang and Chiungwantao	Tsingtau	Friday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Hongkong	Hongkong	Saturday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
		Saturday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.

FORMOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH	Monteagle	Monday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
CHINA, JAPAN via MOJOI, UNITED		
STATES, SOUTH AMERICA AND CANADA,		
via VANCOUVER		
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		

STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE	Arctia	Saturday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE,		
EGYPT, and EUROPE via BENLISE		
Late Letters 11.00 to Noon. (Extra		
Postage 10 cents)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the		
time fixed for departure of the mail,		
Extra Postage 10 cents)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes		
in time for the first clearance will be		
included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed		
to-morrow, at 5 p.m.		

Philippine Islands	Loonang	Saturday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Straits	Saturday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Macao	Saturday, 30th, 1.15 P.M.
Tientsin	Tientsin	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Winkai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Winkai	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shanghai	Saturday, 30th, 5.00 P.M.
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		
Swatow	Swatow	Sunday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.

FORMOSA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NORTH	Tony Maru	Monday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI,		
HONOLULU, UNITED STATES, SOUTH		
AMERICA, and CANADA via SAN		
FRANCISCO		
(EUROPE VIA SIBERIA)		

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Swatow	Tuesday, 2nd, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Swatow	Tuesday, 2nd, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Philippine	Tuesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Straits and Ceylon	Straits	Wednesday, 3rd, 8.00 A.M.

STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE	Bielow	Wednesday, 3rd, 8.30 A.M.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE,		
EGYPT, and EUROPE via NAPLES		

Japan via Yokohama	Loonang	Wednesday, 3rd, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Straits	Wednesday, 3rd, 1.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Japan via Moji,	Tacoma Maru	Thursday, 4th, Noon
Victoria and Tacoma		
Philippine Islands	Philippine	Thursday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shanghai	Thursday, 4th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Swatow	Friday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Philippine	
Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul,	Prins Waldemar	Saturday, 6th, 8.00 A.M.
Herbertshöhe, Matupi, Usmanina, New		
Zealand, S. and W. Australia via Brisbane		

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 27th.
ON LONDON:—
Telegraphic Transfer
Bank Bills, on demand
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight
Credits, at 4 months' sight
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight
ON PARIS:—
Bank Bills, on demand
Credits, at 4 months' sight
ON GERMANY:—
On demand
ON NEW YORK:—
Bank Bills, on demand
Credits, at 60 days' sight
ON BOMBAY:—
Telegraphic Transfer
Bank, on demand
ON CALCUTTA:—
Telegraphic Transfer
Bank, on demand
ON SHANGHAI:—
Bank, at sight
Private, 30 days' sight
ON YOKOHAMA:—
On demand
ON MANILA:—
On demand
ON SINGAPORE:—
On demand
ON BATAVIA:—
On demand
ON HAIPHONG:—
On demand
ON SAIGON:—
On demand
ON BANGKOK:—
On demand
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael
BAS SILVER, per oz.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

per cent.
Chinese
Hongkong
Hongkong

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

London	Shanghai
9th August.	25th August.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG 27th AUGUST, 1913.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV'D.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$790, sales	5 1/2 p.c.
China Bank Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$10, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$8, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.—					
Loo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 150, buyers	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$9.60, sellers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$2 1/2, buyers	5 p.c.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$92, sales	5 p.c.
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$51, sales	3 p.c.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$5 1/2	all	\$5, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
S'hai, Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	50,000	Tls. 10 1/2	all	Tls. 53, buyers	
S'hai, and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	50,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 107, sales	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$6.40, buyers	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$8 1/2	4 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$12, buyers	5 p.c.
Manila Metropole Hotel, Limited	15,000	Ts. 10	all	Ts. 32, sellers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$17, sellers	3 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Hope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$2 1/2, a. div.	9 1/2 p.c.
H'kong & South China Steamship Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$4, buyers	
Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	320,000	5/-	all	8/-, buyers	
INSURANCES.—					
Caston Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$50 1/2, buyers	6 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$14, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$50	\$8	\$58, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	Tls. 13 1/2, bay.	
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$78, sales	6 1/2 p.c.
Yungze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$20	\$190, ex Ex 75	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$11 1/2	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$400	\$75	\$400	
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$4, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$4, buyers	7 p.c.
Saukang Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 30	all	Tls. 8 1/2	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$12, sellers	5 1/2 p.c.
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 25, sellers	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$30, buyers	
Heswood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	322,000	\$1	all	\$5, buyers	
Rauo Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$5, buyers	
Tromps Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	\$5, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$10	7 1/2 p.c.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$10 1/2	
Pulper et Papeteries de l'Inde du Sud	15,200	\$10	all	\$40, sellers	
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$97, sellers	3 p.c.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$55	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	33,000	\$25	all	\$10, sellers	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$30, buyers	5 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$15	all	\$22 1/2, sellers	7 1/2 p.c.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	\$75, L. a. a.	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	50,000 def.	\$5	all	\$105, L. a. a.	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	5,000	\$10	all	\$24, buyers	6 p.c.
Santa China Morning Post, Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$58 1/2, buyers	3 1/2 p.c.
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
Stroms and Dispersals, Ltd.	1,200	\$10	all	\$25	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$11, sellers	4 p.c.
Powell, Wm., Limited	93,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers	
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$31, buyers	
Weismann, Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$17, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$17, buyers	
Rare Rubber in London					3 1/2 p.c. per lb.
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.	
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 757,200.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.	
VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.					
TO-DAY					
11.30 a.m.—The China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd., meeting of Shareholders.					
FORTHCOMING EVENTS.					
Saturday, 30th August:—					
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Five 500 ton Steel					
Lighters at Observation Place, Piers East,					
by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.					
3.15 p.m.—Fourth Gymkhana Meeting at the					
Happy Valley.					
Tuesday, 2nd September:—					
11 a.m.—Auction of H.M.S. <i>Alacrity</i> on board					
at H.M. Naval Yard.					
11 a.m.—Auction of H.M.S. <i>Hurdy</i> and					
H.M.S. <i>Janes</i> on board at H.M. Dockyard.					
Wednesday and Thursday, 3rd and 4th Sept.—					
10 a.m.—Old and Surplus Naval and Victual-					
ling Stores at H.M. Naval Yard, by Messrs.					
Hughes & Hough.					
Saturday, 6th Sept.—					
9.15 p.m.—Grand Concert and Variety Enter-					
tainment at the Theatre Royal.					

“Embassy”
No. 77.
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES
ARE TEMPTING.
HAND MADE
W.D. & H.O. WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON.

A
NEW
SHIPMENT
IN

25S and 50S

AIR-TIGHT TINS

HAS

JUST

ARRIVED.

PETER, NESTLÉ AND KOHLER
CHOCOLATES.

PRIZE COMPETITION NO. 6. (August).

1st PRIZE—A HANDSOME WRIST WATCH.

On view in Window of WEISMANN'S CAFE.

CONSOLATION PRIZES of Chocolate will also be given.

For Particulars

See this space in to-morrow's issue.

A ROYAL DRINK
“KING GEORGE IV.”
SCOTCH WHISKY.
THE TOP NOTCH OF SCOTCH.
SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No. 135.

香港中外新報
CHUNG NGOI SAN P'IO
(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.
To the oldest and still immeasurably the best
Advertising medium among the
Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS
Circulates largely throughout Southern China
Indo-China, etc.
Terms for Advertising (Translation free can
be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vœux Road
Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London,
or from the different Agents.
Documents translated from or into Classical
or Colloquial Chinese.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG

FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the
English Mails from the Year of the Closing
of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of
Silver